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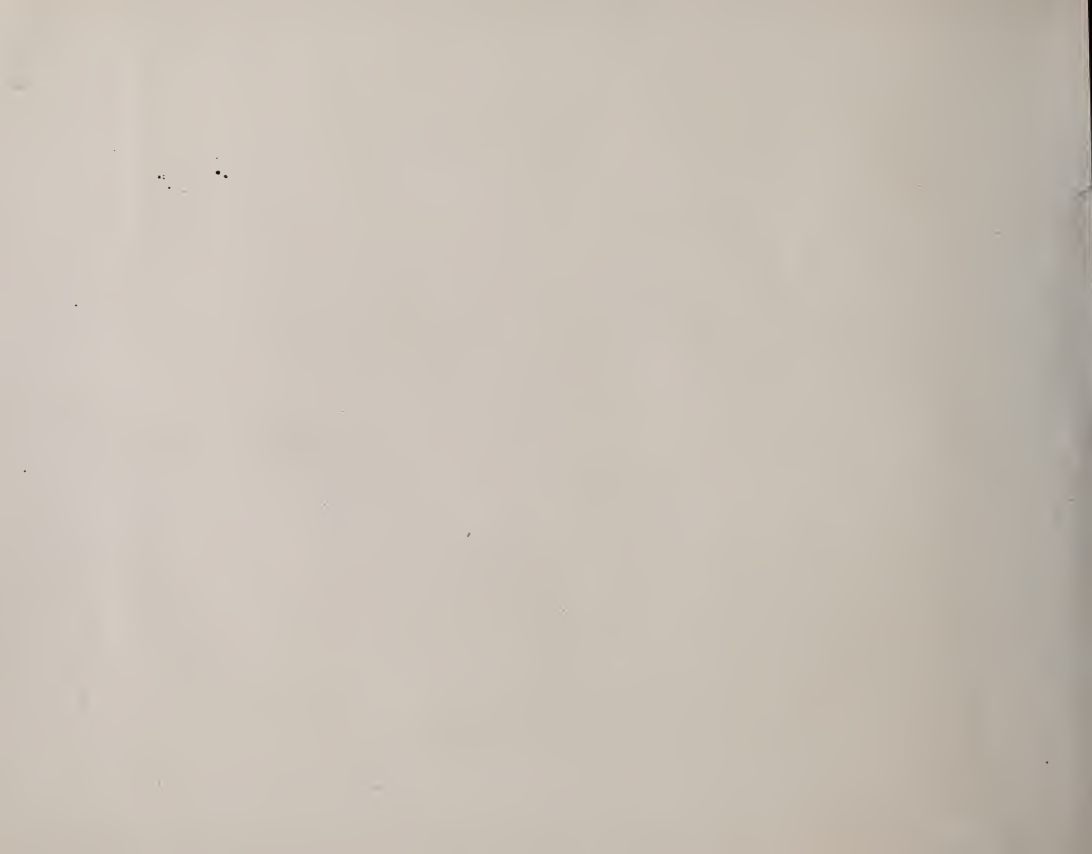
GUIPURE D'ART

NETTING

BY

M^{lle} RIEGO.

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THE NETTING BOOK

FOR

GUIPURE D'ART, &C.

BY

MLLE. RIEGO DE LA BRANCHARDIERE, *Eleonore*

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT ARTISTE IN NEEDLEWORK
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

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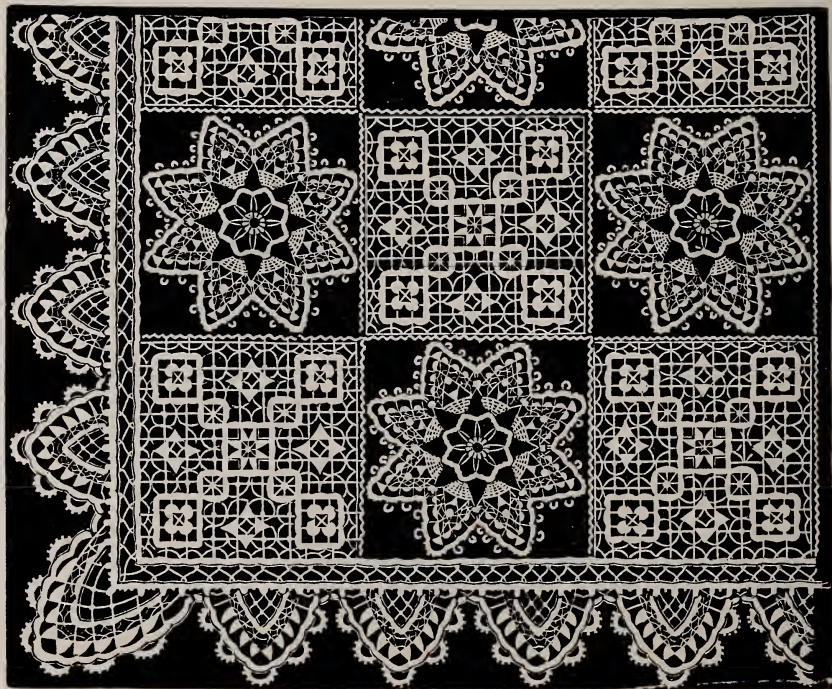
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ANTIMACASSAR GUIPURE D'ART.



THE GUIPURE D'ART NETTING BOOK.

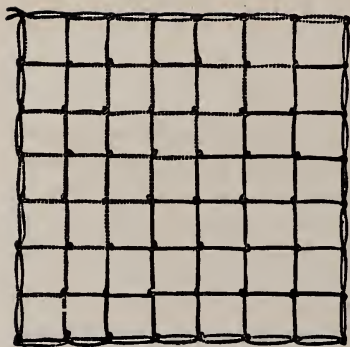
INTRODUCTION.

This work, which is of very remote origin, although at present revived under the name of Guipure d'Art or Cluny Lace, is formed by first making a foundation of Netting, and afterwards filling in the Meshes of the Network with various stitches formed in geometrical designs. The plain stitch of Netting is not here described, as no one quite unacquainted with it would be inclined to undertake this part of the work, although it is quite possible to do without making the Netting, as the Squares can be purchased ready for working at a trifling expense.

The ornamental stitches used in Guipure d'Art, like all others I have found in Ancient Lace, consist of a variation of the one we are now accustomed to call Overcast, Buttonhole, or Bruxelles stitch and these stitches for embroidering Netting having been enlarged so as to convey an accurate idea of the manner in which they are formed, but little further explanation will, I trust, be required to enable any lady at once to commence the work. I have therefore selected a small Square of Netting, on which some of the simplest stitches are shown in progress of working, and at page 6 shall describe how this is to be accomplished, including General Rules for any patterns.

As the elaborate designs in which this work is generally executed are sometimes found rather tedious and minute by the novice, I have arranged some simple patterns which can be worked rather coarse and yet look effective. The method of attaching the Squares, &c., together will also be found a useful feature in this little book.

SQUARE OF NETTING.



The accompanying engraving shows a Square of only seven stitches. but the rule given will be sufficient for any size.

Commence by filling the Netting Needle; tie the end of cotton to a foundation string, and with the Mesh net one plain stitch; take out the Mesh and turn back.

To increase, net 2 stitches both in this one stitch; take out the Mesh and turn back.

Net a stitch plain; then net 2 stitches, both in the 2nd stitch; turn back.

Net 2 plain; then increase as before in the last stitch.

Net 4 rows more the same as the last, that is, until it

is increased to 8 stitches, which is *one more* than the Square is to be when finished. This rule is always to be observed in all Squares; "thus," if the Square is to be 12 stitches, increase until there are 13 loops; if 25 stitches, which is a very general size for large Squares, then it should be increased to 26 stitches.

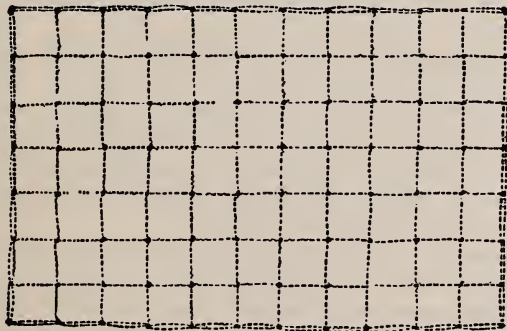
After the required number of stitches are increased always net a row quite plain.

Then to Decrease the square, net the row plain to the last two stitches; then net them together as one stitch. Repeat decreasing at the end of each row, until it is reduced to two stitches, then net them together without the Mesh, so that it may be a smaller stitch; fasten off; draw the end left at the beginning tight and fasten it

NETTED SQUARES may also be made by commencing in the centre, counting from one angle to the opposite one, and Netting a plain row with a Mesh a full size smaller than the rest of the work. After the first row, one stitch is to be left unworked until it is reduced to a stitch. The work is now to be turned so as to net on the first row, and the decreasing made the same as the other side.

NETTED INSERTION.

The rule for making a piece of work longer than it is wide, is simply to commence as the Square and increase the same until the number of stitches are increased to *two more* than the number



required for the Insertion; then net two stitches together at the end of one row, and at the end of the next row work two stitches in the last stitch.

Repeat these two rows alternately until the required length is made, and then net two stitches at the end of every row until all are reduced.

GUIPURE D'ART.

INSTRUCTIONS AND STITCHES.

Materials—*Walter Evans and Co.'s Mecklenburgh Linen Thread No. 6 ; Walker's Steel Mesh No. 10 ; a Small Netting Needle and a Small Wire Frame ; Walker's Elliptic Needle No. 5.*

THE NETTED SQUARE.

Commence by Netting one stitch as directed at page 4, and increase it each row until there are 13 stitches; then net one row plain, and decrease the Square to one stitch. It should be washed, stiffened, and pinned out square until dry. Sew it into the frame, as shown at page 11, and proceed to work the stitches.

The patterns are usually commenced in the centre, and the one we are copying is begun at the knot of the Netting in the middle of the square.

Make the twisted thread which springs from the centre at an angle over two Squares of the Net, by taking the thread across and twisting it back again to the centre; this is done four times. Then work round and round these threads, over one and under the other four or five times, which forms the Rosette. Take a single thread for the Diamond round the Rosette, securing it to the Netting with an overcast stitch.

The small Vandykes are in Point de Bruxelles, and consist of overcast stitches, backwards and forwards, working one less each row until it is reduced to a single stitch.

The OVALS should then be made, taking the thread over two netted stitches for the large Ovals, and over one stitch for the smaller ones. In the Pattern they are left unfinished, the better to show the mode of working. Point de Toile is now to be worked all round.

THE CORNERS.—Commence by working Point de Reprise in a square of the net, and repeat the same in the squares marked *a* on each side the centre one.

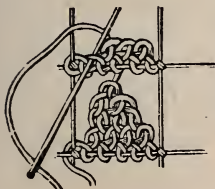
SQUARE OF GUIPURE AND STITCHES.



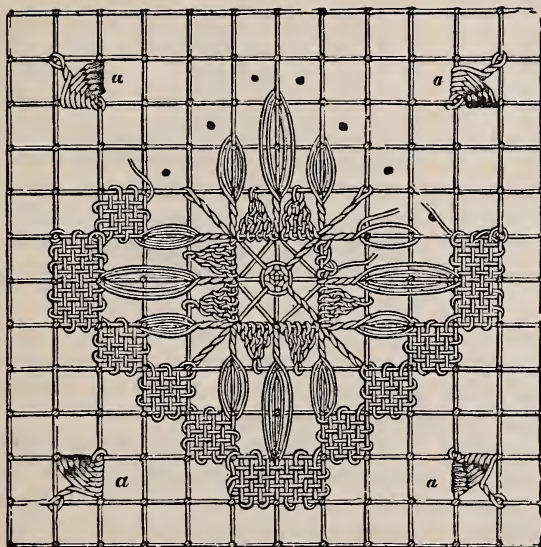
1st Detail of Rosette over one Netted Stitch.



2nd Detail.



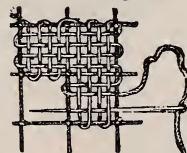
Point de Bruxelles.



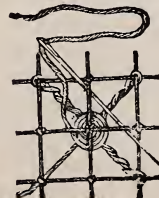
Square of Guipure D'Art in process of Working.



Point de Reprise.

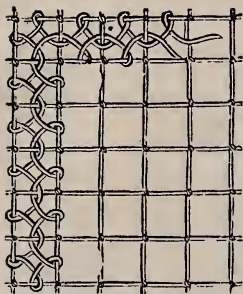


Point de Toile.



Large Rosette on four Netted Stitches.

POINT D'ESPRIT.



This finishes the Square, and if several are joined together they can be made into any article required.

MALTESE STAR.

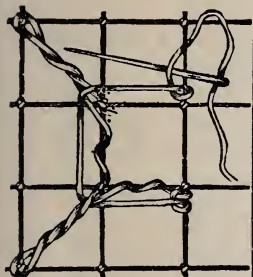
The centre engraving shows a Star of eight Divisions, six of which are completed, and the seventh in progress; the threads are therefore left loosely to show how they are interlaced, but in working they would only form the first two folds.

Each division is commenced by working an overcast stitch on the upright threads of the netting, and then interlacing it in the horizontal thread of the netting, it will be seen that one side of the Divisions is larger than the other, and this is formed by always working *two* stitches on the longest side. The Divisions of the Stars are often used in various forms according to the pattern in which they are introduced.

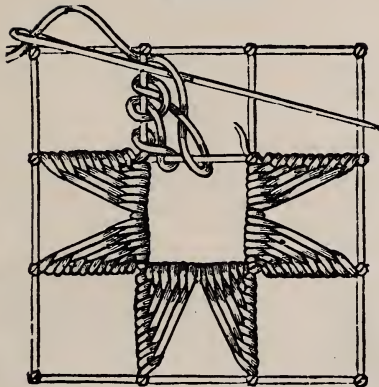
Point de Cordon is formed of twisted threads, first making a foundation for them, as Fig. 1. The groundwork of Trellis Point or Rosettes is sometimes used instead of Point d'Esprit.

GUIPURE D'ART STITCHES.

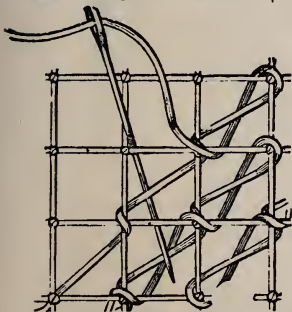
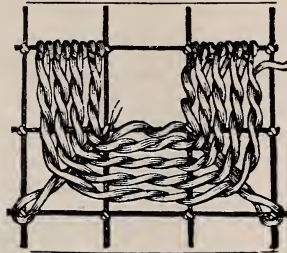
Point de Cordon.—Fig. 1.



Maltese Star.



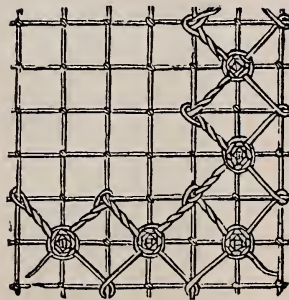
Point de Cordon.—Fig. 2.



Groundwork of Trellis Point.



Point Tiré.



Groundwork of Rosettes.

GUIPURE D'ART D'OYLEY.

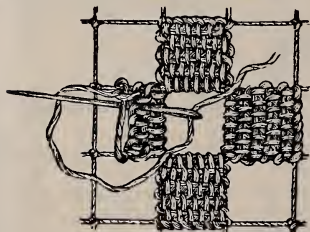
Materials—Walter Evans & Co.'s Mecklenburgh Linen Thread Nos. 6 and 8, a Steel Mesh No. 10 Bell Gauge, Elliptic Needles No. 6, and a Wire Frame seven inches square.

THE NETTING.

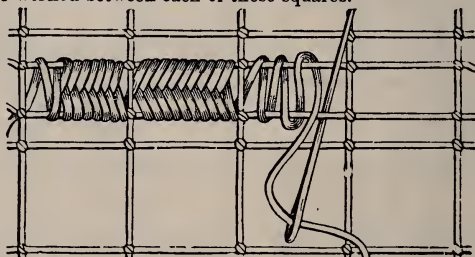
Work with No. 6 thread and commence with one stitch; work as directed at page 4, until it is 26 stitches then net a row plain and decrease to one stitch. Frame the work.

THE EMBROIDERY.

Use No. 8 thread and commence by working a small Rosette in the centre square of the netting, then work the four squares of close Point de Bruxelles as shown in the enlarged section. A leaf of Raised Maltese Point is now to be worked between each of these squares.



Close Bruxelles Point.

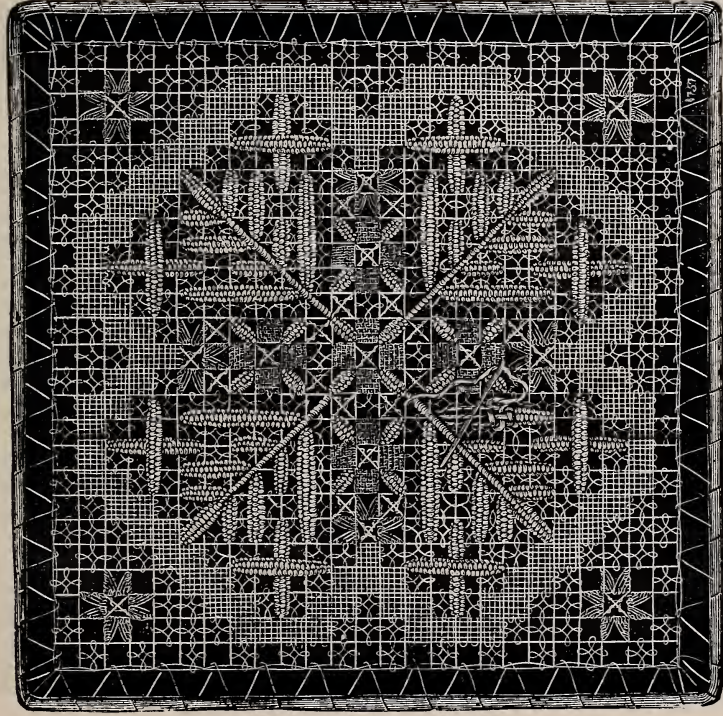


Maltese Point.

THE MALTESE POINT is given in the section, and the method of working it is also shown in the upper part of the Square, the needle being left in the work. Two or three threads are first carried perpendicularly and afterwards interlaced. The other squares of close Point de Bruxelles should now be worked, then the Maltese Stars, and the Border of Point de Toile; the ground-work is filled with Point d'Esprit, and lastly the long leaves and stems of Maltese Point are worked as before described.

GUIFURE D'ART D'OYLEY.

This design is partly worked in Relief; that is, the Leaves and Stems are formed independent of the Netting.



The Square is shown attached to the frame in which it is worked.

NETTED ANTIMACASSAR.

BERCEAUNETTE COVER, CURTAIN, &c., &c.

Materials—For large articles use Walter Evans & Co.'s 12-thread Crochet Cotton and Mesh No. 5 Bell Gauge; or finer, use Walter Evans's Knitting Cotton No. 10 and Mesh No. 8.

Materials—For fine articles use Walter Evans & Co.'s Boar's-head Crochet Cotton No. 12 for the Netting, and Evans's Embroidery Cotton No. 4 for the Pattern. Walker's Steel Netting Needle and a Mesh No. 10 Bell Gauge; also Walker's Elliptic Needle No. 5.

The novelty of this Design consists in its being worked in separate Stripes, which are afterwards joined together. It is so arranged that it may be made to any required length or width, and is therefore especially suited for Curtains, Couvrepieds, and other large articles which become rather heavy and tedious when made all in one piece.

In working the Stripes of Netting which form the Diamonds, a long stitch is worked at each side, and, when the joining is made, 12 of these loops are drawn together to form the Circles.

THE DIAMOND STRIPE.

Fill the needle with the cotton and commence on a foundation of 9 stitches. This Stripe is commenced in the half of a Diamond, the other side being worked when the length is made. The 1st row should be netted with a mesh a full size smaller than the rest of the work.

1st row—Tie on the end of the thread to the first stitch of the foundation; or if preferred it may be worked on a loop of thread. Net 8 stitches quite plain with the smaller mesh; then use the other mesh, and with it net 3 rows quite plain; each row being 8 stitches.



- 5th row—Make a long stitch “thus”—Turn the thread three times round the mesh, and net as usual the 1st stitch of the row; when the mesh is withdrawn this forms a loop three times the size of the others. Net 6 stitches plain as usual and turn back, leaving 1 stitch unworked.
- *6th row—Make a long stitch as before. Net 5 stitches plain and turn back, leaving the long loop.
- 7th row—Make a long stitch as before. Net 4 stitches and turn back, leaving the 1st long loop.
- 8th row—Make a long stitch. Net 3 stitches; turn back, leaving the long loops.
- 9th row—Make a long stitch as before. Net 2 stitches and turn back. The Diamond is now sufficiently decreased.
- 10th row—Make a long stitch as before; then to increase a stitch net a plain stitch, putting the needle again into the 1st stitch, so that both this stitch and the long one are worked in the 1st stitch of the row. Net the next stitch plain, and then increase again by working another plain stitch in the same stitch as the last; turn back, still leaving the long stitch.
- 11th row—Make a long stitch; then increase by netting a plain stitch in the same stitch, that is, both in the last increased stitch. Net the next 2 stitches plain, and then increase in the last of them; turn back, still leaving the long stitch.
- 12th row—Make a long stitch and increase as before. Net 3 plain and increase in the last of them; turn back, leaving the long stitch.
- 13th row—Make a long stitch, and increase as before. Net 4 plain; increase in the last.
- 14th row—Make a long stitch and increase. Net 5 plain, and increase in the last.
- 15th row—Make a long stitch and increase. Net 6 plain; increase in the last.
- 16th row—Make a long stitch and increase. Net 7 plain, increase in the last. There should now be six long loops at each side.
- 17th row—Net the 1st stitch of the row without the mesh, so that it may be only half the size of the plain stitch; then net the 8 following stitches plain; turn back.
- 18th row—Net the 1st stitch without the mesh; then net the 7 following stitches plain.

19th row — Make a long stitch as before, netting the 1st stitch. Net 6 plain and turn back. Repeat from * at the 6th row, and continue the same until the length is made. In working the last diamond it should be ended as 18th row, and to finish it work a row of 7 plain, then 6 rows plain, leaving a stitch at the end of each. To finish the other end turn the stripe so as to work on the first row of it, and net 7 rows plain, leaving a stitch at the end of each.

All the Stripes are worked the same, except the two which are intended for the outside, and in working these the long loops *on one side* should be omitted, and the ordinary stitch worked instead. When made they should be washed, stiffened, and pinned out until dry.

The Embroidery of the stripes can be worked on the hand, or if preferred the netting may be tacked on a piece of oilcloth, and a part worked at a time.

THE CIRCLES

Commence with the cotton and sewing needle, place two of the Stripes side by side and draw six loops of each together, sewing them firmly in the centre; then work round and round the centre, passing the needle round one of the threads and under the next as in stitching, until it is half an inch in diameter; then make the 8 divisions, working up three of the threads in Maltese Point, and when these are finished sew up one of the threads two or three times, and then attach the first and last threads of each division together, sewing up and down the threads to pass from one to the other.

THE EMBROIDERY.

The Small Spots which form the edge of the Diamonds are worked in the ordinary darning stitch, and between these spots the edge of the netting is to be overcast, working about six stitches to each square of the Net. The centre stitches of each diamond must be overcast together.

The Centres of the Diamonds are worked as the Rosettes and Maltese Star (see Instructions).

GUIPURE D'ART BORDER.

Materials—For Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Collarettes, &c., use Walter Evans and Co.'s Mecklenburgh Linen Thread No. 8 or 10; a Steel Mesh No. 15 Bell Gauge; Walker's Netting Needle; and Elliptic Needle No. 7.

For Coarser Trimmings use Linen Thread No. 6, Mesh No. 11.

For Furniture Lace use for the Netting Boar's-head Cotton No. 12, and Mesh No. 8, with Evans's Embroidery Cotton No. 4 for the Pattern.

THE NETTING.

For this Border the netting is worked the short way and consists of 8 squares, four of them forming the Vandyke, and the other four the Heading.

Commence by netting one stitch; withdraw the mesh; turn back so as to reverse the work, and net 2 stitches, both in the first stitch; turn back. Net 1 plain, then 2 stitches, both in the second stitch; turn back. Net 2 stitches plain, then 2 stitches in the 3rd stitch. The rows which form the Vandyke are now to be worked, and it is to be increased only at one side.

1st row—Net the 4 stitches plain; turn back.

2nd row—Net 3 plain, and 2 stitches both in the 4th stitch. 3rd row—Net all the 5 stitches plain.

4th row—Net 4 plain, then 2 stitches in the 5th stitch.

*5th row—Net 6 plain.

6th row—Net 5 plain, then 2 in the last stitch. 7th row—Net 7 plain.

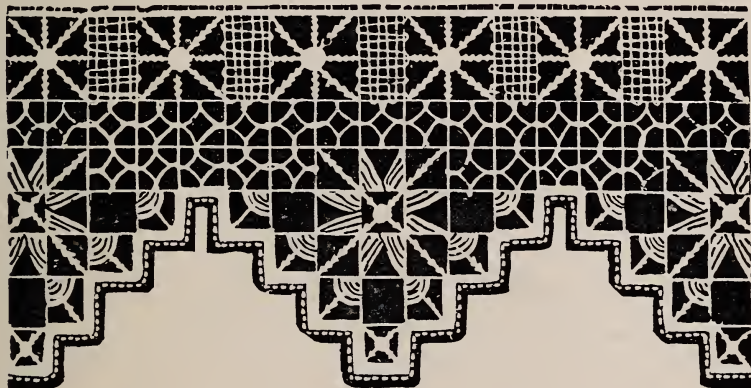
8th row—Net 6 plain, then 2 in the last stitch. 9th row—Net 8 plain.

10th row—Net 7 plain, then 2 in the last stitch.

11th row—Net 5 plain and turn back, leaving the other 4 to form one side of the Vandyke

12th row—Net 4 plain, then 2 in the last stitch. Repeat from * at the 5th row until the length is made.

To finish the last Vandyke so that the net may be straight at the edge, it will be necessary to work only to the end of the 7th row; then net 5 stitches, and work the 2 last together as one



stitch. Net 6 plain; turn back. Net 4 plain and take 2 stitches together. The netting should be washed, stiffened, and pinned out, so that each Mesh of the Netting is quite square.

THE EMBROIDERY.—The Netting may either be tacked in a small frame or on a strip of oilcloth to keep it firm; the edge of the Vandykes are to be Overcast, and all the various stitches are fully explained in the instructions.

GUIPURE D'ART.

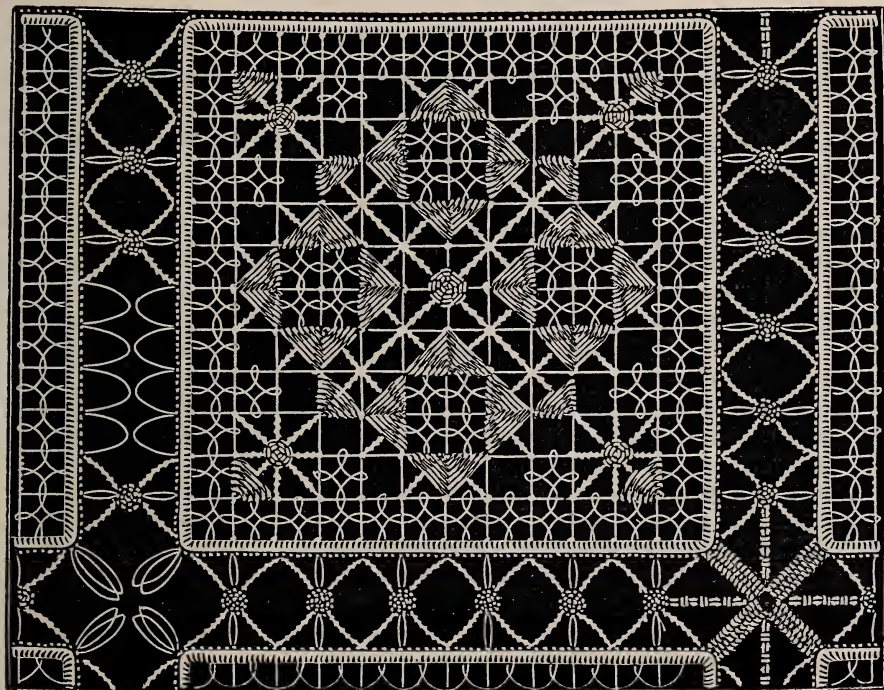
Materials—For a fine size use Walter Evans & Co.'s Mecklenburgh Linen Thread No. 6 or 8, Steel Mesh No. 10 Bell Gauge.
For a medium size use Linen Thread No. 2 and Mesh No. 7, or if wished still coarser use Walter Evans's Boar's-head Cotton No. 4 and Mesh No. 6 for the Netting, with Evans's Embroidery Cotton No. 4 for the Pattern.

This design is especially intended to show a new method by which any Squares or Stripes can be joined together. The Netted Squares are described at page 6, making as many as will be required for the size; they should then be embroidered, and the pattern being very simple can easily be copied from the engraving, as all the stitches used are fully explained in the Instructions.

THE JOINING INSERTION.—Fill the Netting Needle, and if the Squares are fine, work with a mesh No. 4, but for the coarser cotton use a flat mesh half an inch wide.

Run a string along the sides of the square, so as to work on the four selvages. Tie the thread in a corner stitch, and net a plain round, working one stitch in each stitch of the square, except at the corners, when 4 stitches are all to be netted in the one stitch. If the square is made with an uneven number of stitches, net only three stitches at each corner. Work all the squares the same, leaving an end of cotton at each. Thread an elliptic Needle with the end of thread left, and sew over the first netted stitch three times, so as to bring the thread to the centre of it. Place the Squares side by side, and putting the needle into the first two stitches of each, sew them firmly together, and make a Rosette, then twist the thread in the netted stitch, securing it to the selvedge; repeat. The netted stitches of the opposite square should also be sewed over to correspond. At each corner two of the edge stitches are to be left unjoined, as shewn at the left corner of the engraving. To form the Cross these eight stitches are drawn together, and then interlaced as in the Maltese Point. The thinner bars are made with two twisted threads interlaced. The selvedge of the squares is to be overcast.

JOINING FOR GUIPURE SQUARES.



NETTED CURTAINS.

Materials—Walter Evans & Co.'s Knitting Cotton No. 10, Walker's Meshes Nos. 10 and 12 Bell Gauge; also a flat Mesh three quarters of an inch in width, and another three-eighths of an inch; a large Steel Netting Needle, and Walker's Tapestry Needles No. 20.

The Foundation for a Curtain four yards in length should be 500 stitches, that is 42 for each foot. Commence by netting 4 rows quite plain with No. 10 mesh.

THE OPEN STRIPE.

1st row—Use the large flat mesh and net all the stitches plain.

2nd row—Use the small flat mesh and net every two stitches together to the end.

3rd row—With the same mesh, net all plain.

4th row—Use the large mesh, net 2 stitches in every stitch of the last row.

STRIPE OF DIAMOND NETTING.

Work with No. 12 mesh and net 4 rows plain before commencing the pattern.

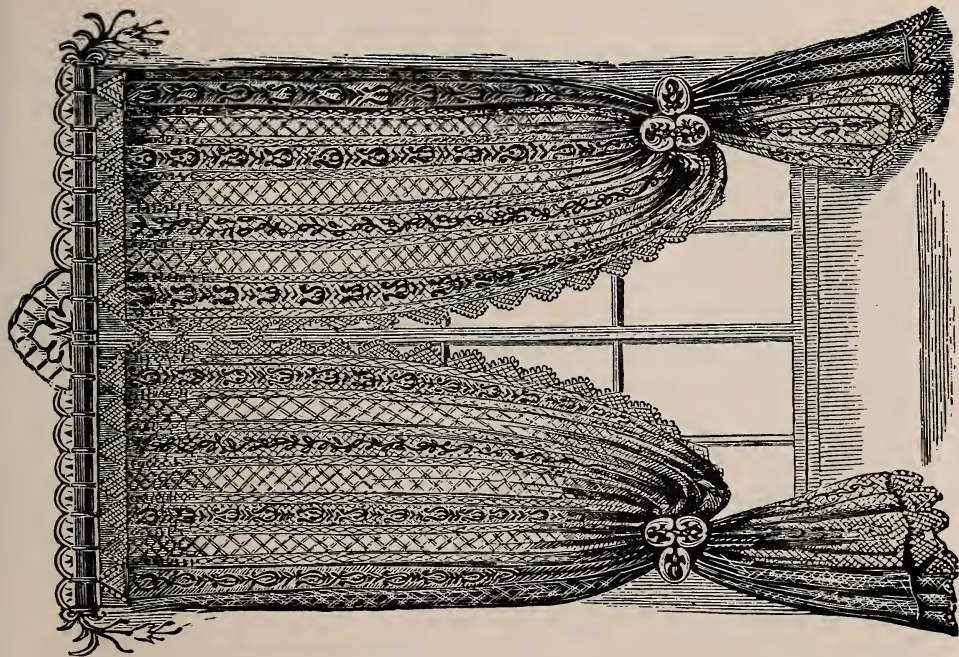
1st row—Net 1 stitch plain, then turn the cotton round the mesh and net the next stitch; this will make a long loop when the mesh is withdrawn; continue the long stitch and the plain one alternately to the end of the row.

2nd row—Net all the stitches plain. The stitches of the last row will appear uneven.

3rd row—Turn the thread round the mesh and net a stitch, then net the next stitch plain continue alternately to the end. 4th row—Net all plain.

Repeat these 4 rows five times more, then work 3 rows plain. Repeat the OPEN STRIPE.

THE EMBROIDERED STRIPE.—Work with No. 10 mesh and net 39 rows quite plain, which forms the groundwork for one of the Sections, the two designs given at page 23 being worked alternately; repeat the OPEN STRIPE, &c., ending with Vandyke edging.



EMBROIDERED ANTIMACASSAR.

Materials—Walter Evans and Co.'s Boar's-head Cotton No. 6 for the Netting, and Knitting Cotton No. 10 for the Pattern; if preferred it can all be worked with Evans's Knitting Cotton No. 10. A steel Mesh No. 12 Bell Gauge; a flat Mesh half an inch wide.

Commence on a foundation of 110 stitches for an ordinary size, and working with No. 12 Mesh net 4 rows quite plain.

Work the Open Stripe as directed for the Curtains, using only one flat mesh.

Then net the 39 rows plain for the first Embroidered Stripe. Repeat the Open Stripe.

Then net 39 rows plain for the second Embroidered Stripe.

Work the Open Stripe and the first Embroidered Stripe again, ending with the Open Stripe.

The Vandyke Edging should be used to finish the four sides, working 4 rows for the Heading on the antimacassar instead of a separate foundation. At the corners the stitches should be increased so that the Vandykes may lie flat.

NETTED TASSEL COVER.

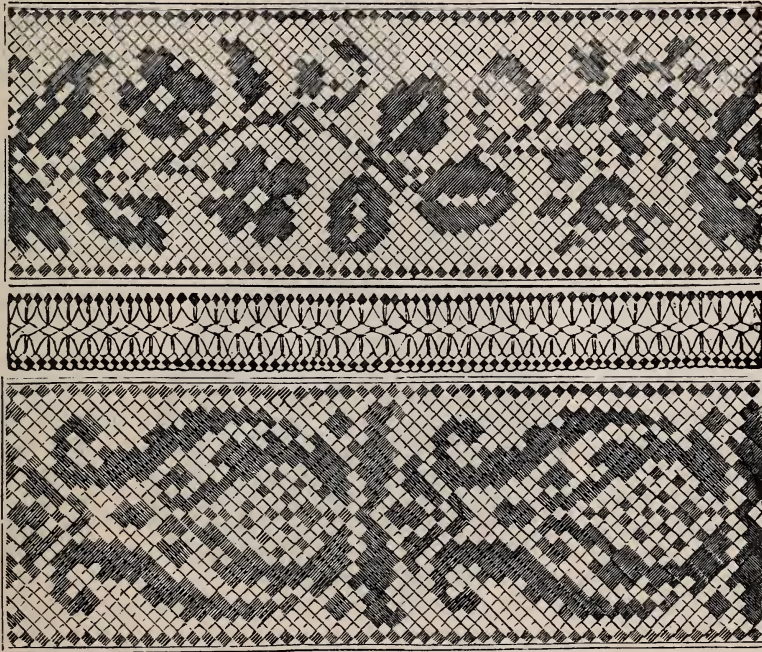
Materials—Walter Evans and Co.'s Boar's-head Cotton No. 18 for the Netting, and Walter Evans's Embroidery Cotton No. 4 for the Pattern; Steel Netting Needle; Walker's Steel Meshes Nos. 16 and 20 Bell Gauge; a flat Mesh a quarter of an inch wide.

Commence on a foundation of 48 stitches, and with No. 16 Mesh, net a plain row, then net the 1st stitch to make it round; net 19 rounds more plain.

21st round—With the flat Mesh miss 1 stitch and then net 4 stitches, all in the next stitch Repeat all round.

EMBROIDERY FOR CURTAINS AND ANTIMACASSAR.

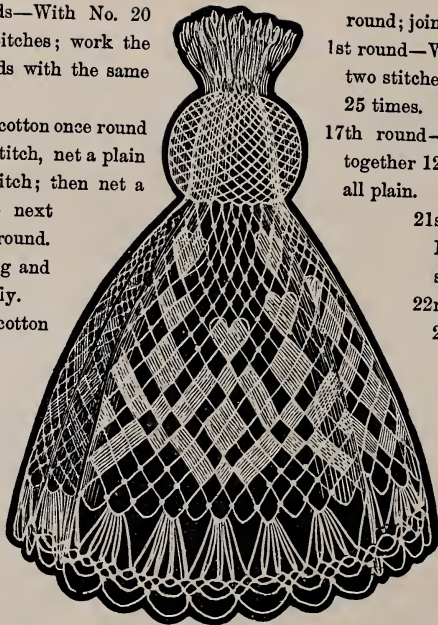
The Patterns are embroidered in the usual manner, "that is," by passing the needle under and over the stitches of the netting about 5 times, taking care to turn the stitches the same way as marked in the *engravings*. The beading at the edge of the stripes should also be worked on the 4 plain rows of the diamond stripes of the Curtains.



22nd and 23rd rounds—With No. 20 Mesh net all the stitches; work the two following rounds with the same mesh.

24th round—Turn the cotton once round the Mesh, miss one stitch, net a plain stitch in the next stitch; then net a plain stitch in the next stitch. Repeat all round. This will form a long and short stitch alternately.

25th round—Turn the cotton twice round the Mesh, and, missing the long stitch, net the short stitch. Repeat all round and fasten off. To form the top of the Tassel, run a string in the last round so as to work on the 1st



round; join onto the cotton; and for the 1st round—With No. 16 Mesh net every two stitches of the 1st round together 25 times. Net 15 rounds plain.

17th round—Net every two stitches together 12 times. Net three rounds all plain.

21st round—With the flat Mesh net 3 stitches in each stitch of the last round.

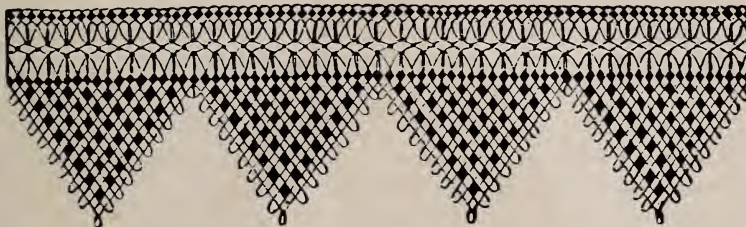
22nd and 23rd rounds—No. 20 Mesh—all plain.

24th round—Turn the cotton round the Mesh, miss 1 stitch, and net 1 plain in the next stitch. Repeat all round and fasten off. Embroider the Pattern as usual.

VANDYKE EDGING.

Work with a Mesh No. 10 and the same cotton as the article it is intended to edge.

Commence on a foundation of the length required. Each Vandyke will require 18 stitches. Net 4 rows all plain, to form the heading for the Vandyke. Work the Open Stripe, page 20, then 4 rows plain.



1st VANDYKE. — 1st row — Net 17 stitches plain and turn back.

2nd row — Net the 17 stitches; turn back.

3rd row — Net 16 plain and turn back, leaving one stitch unworked.

Repeat the last row, netting one stitch less each time until it is reduced to one stitch; cut off the thread, leaving an end. All the ends should be run into the Embroidery when it is worked.

To commence the 2nd Vandyke, tie the cotton into the 18th stitch of the last row of the Heading, counting from the 1st Vandyke; and for the 1st row net the 17 stitches. &c., and repeat.

In commencing the next Vandyke the cotton should be joined to the end left at the 2nd Vandyke. The Embroidered pattern is simply darned on a square of the Netting.

GUIPURE D'ART.

(Frontispiece.)

ANTIMACASSAR. CUSHION, COUVREPIED, &c.

Materials—For small articles use *Walter Evans and Co.'s Mecklenburgh Linen Thread Nos. 4 and 8 ; Meshes Nos. 8 and 12 Bell Gauge ; also a flat Mesh half-an-inch in width, a Steel Netting Needle, and Walker's Elliptic Needle No. 5*

For Couvrepieds, Toilets, or coarse Antimacassars use Linen Thread No. 1, or if cotton is preferred use Boar's-head No. 4 for the Netting, and Evans's Embroidery Cotton No. 4 for the Pattern ; Meshes Nos. 6 and 9 Bell Gauge.

THE NETTED SQUARE.

Work with Nos. 6 or 8 mesh and No. 4 thread, net as directed at page 4, but increasing until there are 14 stitches, then net a row plain and decrease to one stitch.

THE EMBROIDERY.—The thick white lines are formed by running the outline with the Mecklenburgh thread No. 4, then overcasting it, working 6 or 7 stitches to each netted stitch. Use No. 8 thread for the Maltese Star in the centre. The four Diamonds are of Point de Bruxelles, and the groundwork filled in Point d'Esprit ; the edge of the Square is overcast, making a French knot to each netted stitch.

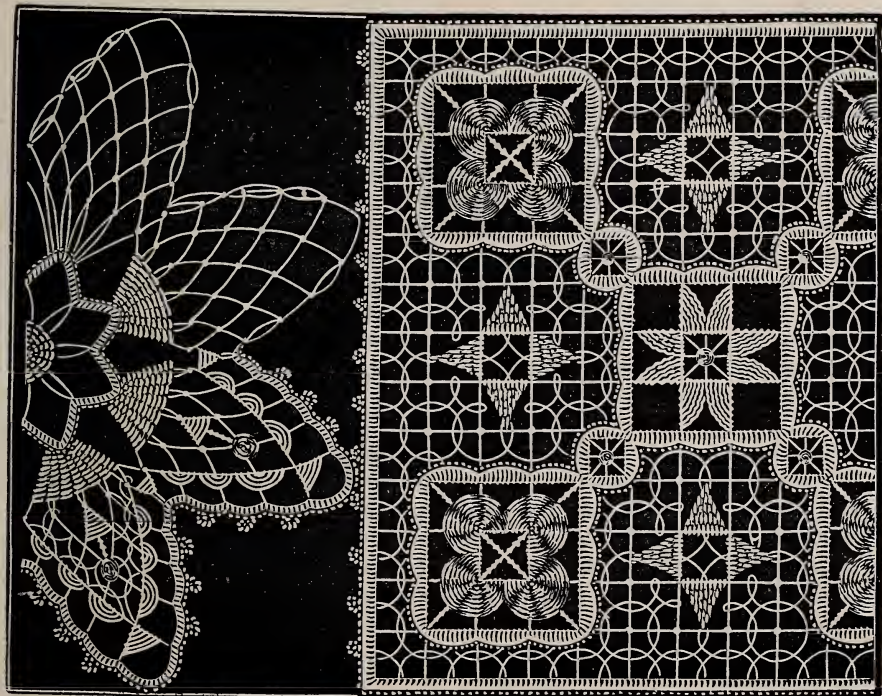
THE OCTAGON STAR

Fill the needle and work with the smaller of the two Meshes.

1st round—Commence on a loop of thread for the foundation. Net 8 stitches plain, then withdraw the Mesh, all but the last stitch, and to form the Circle, net the 1st stitch of the 8 plain.

2nd round—Net the 8 stitches of the 1st round.

SECTION OF FRONTISPIECE.



3rd round—Work with the flat Mesh and net 5 stitches in every stitch of the 2nd round, in all 8 times.

4th round—Work with the same Mesh as the 1st round, and net 41 plain.

FOR THE POINTS—1st row—Net 5 plain on the last round; withdraw the Mesh and turn back, so as to work on the last 5 stitches.

2nd row—Decrease a stitch by netting the 1st stitch without the Mesh, keeping the knot in the centre, so that it is half the size of the other stitches; with the Mesh net 4 plain and turn back.

3rd row—Decrease a stitch as before. Net 3 plain and turn back.

4th row—Decrease a stitch. Net 2 plain and turn back.

5th row—Decrease a stitch and net 1 plain which finishes the Point, and to bring the thread even with the 4th round, net a stitch without the mesh in each of the four spaces down the side of the Points, taking care that they do not contract it. The last of these stitches should be on the double thread, formed by the decreased stitch of the 2nd row.

Repeat from the 1st row of the Point, netting the 5 stitches on the 4th round, and continue the same until 8 Points are worked. This Star should be framed and the Pattern Embroidered as the accompanying Section.

THE BORDER.

Commence with a mesh No. 15, on a foundation of sufficient length for one side of the article to be edged, allowing 7 stitches for each Vandyke: it will require two vandykes to each pattern of the centre. Net a row plain, then with the same mesh as the Squares net 3 rows plain. To form the Points, net 7 stitches; turn back and work on these stitches; net a stitch without the mesh as in the Octagon Star; net 6 plain, turn back; decrease, net 5 plain, turn back; decrease, net 4 plain; repeat from the 3rd row of the Star working 5 stitches down the side of the vandyke and 7 plain to commence the next vandyke. Embroider these vandykes, and overcasting the straight edge, sew it to the centre.



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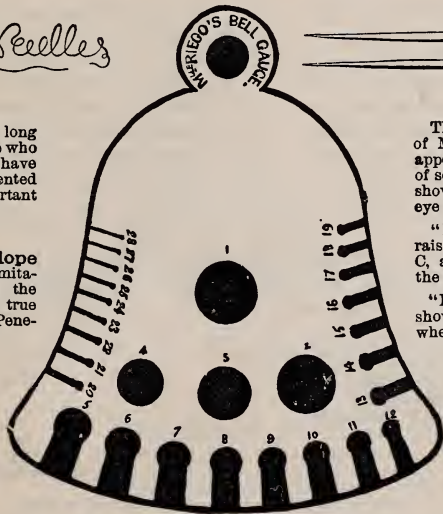
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A. B. C.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

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"Fig. 1. A. is a ridge or slightly raised part before the eye; B, the eye; C, a groove beyond the eye into which the thread falls.

"Fig. 2 is a side view of the part A, B, C, showing the thread recessed as in sewing, when the usual pressure of the thimble drives the Needle with its thread at once through the cloth, affording relief of no ordinary character to the tailor or seamstress, and saving much of their time. We have submitted these Needles to a good judge of such articles, who has declared them superior to all others, not only as above stated, but particularly also with relation to facility of threading."

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